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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY  
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

LOUIS KOSKUTH.

We defined our position at length, in our paper of the 21st December, in relation to Louis Kossuth and the doctrine of intervention, or non-intervention by Russia in the affairs of Hungary. The opinions then expressed we have seen no reason to change or modify. These opinions are well known to our readers, and we shall not, therefore, repeat them.

The Editors of the Wilmington Commercial and Raleigh Register have evinced unusual anxiety to receive this question in the strife of party politics. They are in want of capital for the ensuing campaign, and they would be pleased, above all things subliminal, to have the hobby of a Russian war to ride. How they would dwell upon young men torn from mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, to be butchered by Cossacks, as sent by Nicholas to the dreary wastes of Siberia! And how they would gloat over the prospect of a winter campaign in Russia, the certainty of increased debt and heavy taxation, and the probabilities of disasters to our arms and divisions and ruin at home! We may as well inform these gentlemen at once that they cannot be accommodated. Their own supply of patriotism must find an outlet on some other question and in some other way.

The Register has endeavored to show that Mr. Bagge and Mr. Venable occupy the same ground in relation to Kossuth, but the truth is the difference between them is wide and palpable. Mr. Venable voted for the original Resolution of welcome to Kossuth, and proposed that the Speaker of the House be requested to introduce him on the floor of that body; Mr. Bagge voted against the Resolution of general welcome, and delivered a set speech, in which he spoke of the great Hungarian as a political "emissary." Mr. Venable stated, in substance, that Kossuth had fallen in his estimation since his arrival in this country; that he was opposed to any intervention in European affairs; and that Kossuth, though a propagandist of doctrines which he could not approve, was nevertheless deserving of our sympathies and respect, and ought to be received with kindness and courtesy. Mr. Bagge met Kossuth at the threshold, and was in favor of turning him from the door of national hospitality, with cutting and ungenerous words. This is the difference between these gentlemen, and it is so plain that every one can see it; but we do not expect the Raleigh Register to acknowledge it.

Many members of both branches of Congress, in our judgment, have given way to undue excitement and unfounded apprehensions in relation to Kossuth and his mission. We apprehend not the slightest danger or difficulty as the result of his visit to this country. The people, South as well as North, admire the great genius and noble struggles for his country, and he is the object of their deep and tender sympathies; but then, the people have judgment and common sense as well as feeling, and they do not even dream of his most excited moments, of involving themselves in war on his account. We might enlarge upon this subject, but we do not feel disposed to do so. Our readers have had enough, of late, of Kossuth and his cause; and we therefore propose to give them hereafter the current news in regard to his movements, with but few comments of our own.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We publish to-day the Speech of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, delivered in the Senate in relation to his opinion on the Slavery question, and especially the negative law enacted by the last Congress. If any one has heretofore entertained doubts in regard to the position of Senator Douglas, those doubts exist no longer. They have been dispelled, as the sun scatters the fog or morning dew. The truth is, no man in the free States has stood up more boldly and uniformly than he has done for non-interference on the Slavery question, or for the rights and constitutional equality of the slaveholding States.

That he was on this question five years ago, he is not; and his candor, frankness, and honesty of speech and of purpose, have at all times commanded the respect of the country and the confidence of his political friends.

We ask our readers to peruse this Speech attentively and carefully, and then form their own opinions. The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the American prisoners engaged in the Lopez expedition, who were in Spain or in Cuba. The Madrid Gazette contains the note of Mr. Webster to the Spanish Government which led to this result, and expresses the highest satisfaction at its tone. Mr. Thackeray, it is supposed, is included in the pardon. This set of pardons reflects great credit on the character of the Queen.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There have been, since the formation of our Government, sixteen Presidential Elections. The following is a correct statement, compiled from an authentic source, of the number of votes received by each principal candidate, for President and Vice President, in each of said Elections; and will be found not only useful for present information, but for future reference.

**First Election, 1789.**—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice President.

**Second Election, 1793.**—Number of Electors 132. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

**Third Election, 1796.**—Number of Electors 139. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice President.

**Fourth Election, 1800.**—Number of Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65 and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the Election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

**Fifth Election, 1804.**—Number of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 163 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 163 votes for Vice President and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

**Sixth Election, 1808.**—Number of Electors 175. James Madison received 133 votes for President and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

**Seventh Election, 1812.**—Number of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

**Eighth Election, 1816.**—Number of Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

**Ninth Election, 1820.**—Number of Electors 235. Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

**Tenth Election, 1824.**—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Quincy Adams having received the vote of 13 States out of 23, was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 votes as Vice President; N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

**Eleventh Election, 1828.**—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun received 171 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

**Twelfth Election, 1832.**—Number of Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11; and William Wirt 9. Martin Van Buren received 189 for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

**Thirteenth Election, 1836.**—Number of Electors 294. Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. H. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster 14; and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Tyler 47; and William Smith 22. As neither of the candidates for the Vice Presidency received a majority of the electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates for Vice President. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

**Fourteenth Election, 1840.**—Number of Electors 294. General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received 234 votes for President, and Martin Van Buren 60. John Tyler received 234 votes for Vice President, Richard M. Johnson 49 votes, and Littleton W. Tazewell, 11 votes. Harrison and Tyler were elected.

**Fifteenth Election, 1844.**—Number of Electors 275. James K. Polk received 170 votes, and Henry Clay 105 for President; and G. M. Dallas received 170 and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105 for Vice President. Mr. Polk was elected President, and Mr. Dallas Vice President.

**Sixteenth Election, 1848.**—Number of Electors 290. Zachary Taylor received 163 votes, and Lewis Cass 127 votes, for President; and Millard Fillmore 163 votes, and William O. Butler 127 votes, for Vice President.

The next and seventeenth election, will take place in November, 1852.

Kossuth's sisters and several Hungarian noblemen arrived as prisoners, by special train, at Vienna, on the 10th December. The government of Austria may imprison and punish these helpless females, because they have Kossuth blood in their veins, and it may continue to watch and harass his venerable mother; but that government can sink itself no lower than it now is, by any act it may commit, in the estimation of all good and honorable men.

Gen. Cavaignac had been liberated unconditionally by Louis Napoleon, and was about to leave France for Holland. The other imprisoned Generals were to be released upon their agreeing to become voluntary exiles. The distinguished Victor Hugo, who so bitterly opposed Napoleon's usurpation, was at Brussels.

The "Live Gaffe" is the title of a paper proposed to be issued in this City, by Mr. Wesley Whitaker. The "Gaffe" will no doubt prove a spicy and acceptable sheet. We wish the Editor success.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday the 2d January, Mr. Walker of Wisconsin presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying the recall of our Minister to France, and the suspension of diplomatic relations with that country. Mr. Walker moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and spoke at some length in favor of the motion; and Messrs. Mason, Dawson, Mangum, and Butler spoke in opposition. After considerable debate the memorial was not referred, but was laid upon the table, yeas 31, nays 14.

Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principles of the United States Government upon the doctrine of intervention with the internal relations of other States, and re-affirming the settled policy of our government.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to Monday; and then, after some notices of bills and reports from Committees, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged during nearly four hours on the same day, in Committee of the Whole, in considering the Resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Carter providing for a Committee of five to introduce Kossuth on the floor of that body. The debate was conducted under the five-minute rule. Mr. Stanley spoke against Mr. Carter's Resolution, and defined his position generally on the subject, in five minutes. A number of other gentlemen spoke, and the House adjourned to Monday without having taken any final action.

The Senate met on Monday, the 5th. At an early hour the various passages and lobbies of the Capitol leading to the Senate chamber, were thronged and crowded, by persons anxious to see Kossuth, who was to be introduced to the Senate. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened, and the galleries were soon filled.

A large number of petitions were presented, and reports from Committees were made.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the rules were suspended so as to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate; and then Mr. Senator Gwin entered with Madame Kossuth, followed by Pulasky and several ladies.

At one o'clock Gov. Kossuth entered the Senate, leaning on the arm of General Shields, and accompanied by Messrs. Cass and Seward, and others of his suite. When arrived at the bar, General Shields said, "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States."

The chair requested the committee to conduct Mr. Kossuth to a seat. The committee conducted him to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk.

Mr. Mangum said that in order that all might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the illustrious guest, he would move the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kossuth remained in the Senate chamber some 20 minutes, receiving introductions to Senators, ladies, and others, and then retired.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun, the proceedings of the House on the same day:—"Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of submitting the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members to welcome Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House."

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, proposed an amendment, that the Chairman introduce Mr. Kossuth with these words: We introduce Louis Kossuth—and that the members then rise, and the Speaker invite him to take a seat, which was objected to, and therefore could not be put.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Carter's motion, which was carried—yeas 177, nays 31. The previous question having been carried, Mr. Carter moved the adoption of the resolution, upon which the decision was 123 in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

A resolution was made to refer a bill relative to public lands, in the territory of Minnesota to the committee on public lands instead of the committee on territories, which was supported by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, the chairman of the former committee.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, expressed a hope that the committee would report some system of opening roads through the public lands of the States as well as Territories; and that the government would deal liberally as to donations, and thus promote the settlement of the territories as far as possible.

The motion was then agreed to. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved for the suspension of the rules, and submitted a resolution calling on the President for information with reference to the proposition of the British government for selling colored persons in the West Indies, and suggested that a law be passed rendering binding such agreements as might be entered into. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

Mr. McNair, of Pa., moved for leave to introduce a resolution for appointing a committee to examine the foundations of the wings of the capitol, and to report if they are of sufficient strength to support the building which it is intended to erect thereon. Tellers were appointed, but no quorum voting, it was proposed that the House adjourn.

Mr. McNair again called for tellers, but no quorum voting a second time, a motion was carried to adjourn till to-morrow (Tuesday) twelve o'clock.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received; and also a report relative to the Cuban prisoners recently released. The Resolution providing for printing the returns of the Census of 1850, was taken up, but no action was had thereupon.

Several private bills were acted upon.

The House, on the same day, was engaged in receiving reports of Committees and disposing of them, and referring executive communications; after which they went into Committee of the Whole, and considered, first, the proper standing committee to which the subject of "rivers" in the President's Message should be referred, and next, the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means to provide for the payment of the next instalment due from this government under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Carter reported early in the day's session that the select committee to wait on Kossuth designed presenting him to the House at one, p. m. to-day; and, on the motion of Mr. C., it was agreed that the ceremonies on the occasion should be similar to those that took place in the Senate on Monday last.

The City authorities of New York, it is said, have notified the Hungarians at the Irving House that they would not pay their bills after the 6th instant. The entertainment of these gentlemen has already cost the City \$17,000.

## MR. OWEN'S DEFENCE.

We have read the defence of Mr. Owen, late Consul at Havana, against certain charges preferred against him in connection with the Cuban expedition, and which charges, it is supposed, being regarded as well founded by the President, led to his recall.

Mr. Owen's defence is not completely satisfactory to our mind; but then we think it our duty to say, what we really think, that he has been unjustly dealt with. He shows, in his defence, that he went as far as he thought he could go, consistently with his powers as Consul, to save the unfortunate persons who were shot by order of the Captain-General; and he shows, also, that he was attentive to those who were sent to Spain, and that he did what he could to relieve their wants and mitigate their sufferings. He publishes a letter from the Captain-General, addressed to himself, just before the prisoners were shot, in which he, Concha, alludes to the fact that the prisoners had been outlawed by President Fillmore, and declares, in consequence, that he will admit no interference in their behalf. This tells the tale. Mr. Owen has been made a scape-goat for the Administration, and his reputation has suffered from his silence. He seems to feel this, for in concluding his defence he says: "My greatest error, perhaps, has been that which a friend had the kindness the other day to point out to me; and it requires a friend sometimes to bring our real errors to our notice." "Mr. Owen," said he, "you have done everything which you ought to have done, except to take care of yourself." If such shall be the general opinion of my countrymen, I shall be satisfied."

**FLORIDA LAND SALES.** An extensive sale of lands belonging to the State of Florida, is to take place in April and May next. Of these lands the Tallahassee Sentinel says: "The largest and most important sale of selected lands ever proposed in Florida, is advertised in the Sentinel of to-day. These lands comprise some 300,000 of the 500,000 acres granted to the State for Internal Improvements, and constitute all which have been thus far selected and approved under the provisions of this grant. A large portion of them were selected immediately after the United States surveys had been completed, and before the lands were in market, and the general character of all is supposed to be far above average. Ranging from latitude 37 to 31, they are susceptible of a great variety of production, and offer a wide range of choice to all who may contemplate embarking in agricultural pursuits in Florida."

**THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.** The details of the foreign news show that France is a puzzle to the most sagacious politicians and journalists in Europe. Nobody pretends to know anything about her condition since the *suppléant*, nor does any one prognosticate her future prospects. All is a blank. The Napoleonists, of course believe that, after the elections, all will go merrily as a marriage-bell; but the general opinion appears to be that some sudden outbreak will happen—either the Reds, or the Socialists, or the Legitimists will get up a demonstration against Louis Napoleon, sooner or later. The future is, however, a profound puzzle. It is said that Lord Palmerston will be called upon to expel political refugees from London. This, however, he is not likely to do.

The Legislature of New York assembled on Monday last. The Senate was organized by the election of Democratic officers, and the House by the election of Whig officers, by a small majority. The annual Message of Gov. Hunt was delivered. He speaks of the progress of the State, and the valuation of property as having increased over a billion of dollars. He advocates the enlargement of the canal, by creating a State debt of \$21,500,000.

The Governor also argues in favor of a change in the present Tariff; and on the Slavery question he recommends mutual forbearance and a discontinuance of agitation.

The Ringgold Guards of this City, paraded on the 8th, in honor of the day—Capt. Stuart in command.

**THE CUBAN PRISONERS RELEASED.** It will be seen by the news from Spain, by the steamer Africa, that the prisoners engaged in the late expedition against Cuba, who may be citizens of the United States, whether in Spain or in Cuba, have all been pardoned.

It may perhaps be doubted whether the terms of this pardon, strictly construed, cover the case of Mr. Thackeray. We cannot doubt, however, that he, too, has been, or will be immediately, released. Our own government has already taken the ground that his offence, even if he be guilty to the whole extent of the charge against him, is far less grave than was that of the associates of Lopez. We will not entertain a doubt that the Spanish government will take the same view of his case.

While, upon the reasons which we have already rendered, we still hold that the policy of our government in this matter has been in many important respects erroneous, we cannot but regard this result as most auspicious in its bearing upon the future relations of both countries, and we hope that the great causes of our national dignity, and of due protection to our citizens within foreign jurisdiction, may be the fortunate conclusion of this affair, be rescued from at least a portion of that detriment which, in our judgment, it certainly suffered from the policy of the administration in the earlier stages of the case.

Richmond Enquirer.

**IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.** In addition to the telegraphic report of the news by the Franklin, published in another column, we have received a despatch which states that the London Times represents the relations between Louis Napoleon and the British government to be unsatisfactory. The same is stated with regard to France and Austria, the latter power being described as looking upon President Napoleon's power as merely provisional, and preliminary to the restoration of legitimacy.

The subject of an alliance of England with America for the preservation of the cause of freedom against the encroachments of despotism, is exciting lively interest throughout England.

The Emperor of Morocco has refused to treat with the French *charge d'affaires*, who had left Tangier with other French citizens.

It will be seen that the Atlantic has arrived, with dates to the 20th ultimo. Returns from France show that Louis Napoleon had been elected President by an immense majority.

**HEATH OF HENRY CLAY.**—A Speech from Him. It is stated from Washington that the health of Mr. Clay is much better, and it is said to be understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate to-day or to-morrow on the resolution of Mr. Clarke, of R. I. gave notice on Friday, in reference to the policy of the U. S. Government on the subject of intervention. We do not know, however, on what authority this announcement is made.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Democratic Party throughout the Union.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1852.

A concentration of opinion from all the States, as far as practicable, upon some time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, is indispensable to the union and organization of the party for the presidential canvass of 1852.

With this view the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1848, "to promote the democratic cause," and with power to fill vacancies, assembled in this city, in pursuance of a well-considered call for that purpose, at which meeting, on the 29th and 30th of December, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1852, the thirty-one States of the Union were represented. And, upon conferring with democratic members of Congress, and consulting the action of State conventions, as far as they have expressed any wishes on the subject, the committee with entire unanimity, have arrived at a conclusion, which they respectfully submit for your ratification.

The Democratic National Committee accordingly recommend that a Convention of the democratic party throughout the Union, by delegates duly appointed by the democrats of the several States, be held in the city of Baltimore on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1852, (at 12, m.) to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the democratic party at the election on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1852.

The National Convention of 1848 adopted the following recommendation as to the number of delegates to be chosen in each State:

"Resolved, That it be recommended that hereafter each State be entitled to as many delegates in future Democratic national conventions as it has in the electoral college, and no more."

By order of the Democratic National Committee: B. F. HALLETT, Chairman.

WM. F. RITCHIE, Secretary.

R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

Journal of Proceedings of the Democratic National Committee.

In pursuance of a circular call of November 1, 1851, addressed by the chairman to each of the members of the "Democratic National Committee," to meet at Washington on the 29th day of December, "for the purpose of obtaining a concentration and unanimity of the views of the democratic party as to the time and place for holding a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, according to the usages of the party," the committee met in the City of Washington at 1 o'clock on said day.

Mr. Croswell, of New York, read a letter from the chairman, Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, appointing the committee, and his inability to attend the Convention by sickness, and signifying his expectation of being able to be present on Wednesday, and desiring the committee to proceed with their organization. Thereupon, the Hon. Robert Stanton, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, (the author of the Secretary being present) R. H. Stanton, of Kentucky, was appointed secretary.

On motion of the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to ascertain what States are represented by members in person, or by their substitutes, and to recommend what steps should be taken to supply vacancies, if any.

Messrs. Richardson of Illinois, Penn of Louisiana, and Riddle of Delaware, were appointed that committee. And the committee adjourned.

DECEMBER, 30, 1851.

The committee again met at 7 o'clock, p. m., and acted upon the report of their committee, from which it appeared that the following delegates and substitutes were present, or in the city:

Massachusetts—B. F. HALLETT.  
Tennessee—E. P. STANTON.  
Louisiana—A. G. PENN.  
New York—EDWIN CROSWELL.  
Maryland—ALBERT CONSTABLE.  
Ohio—D. T. RICHMOND.  
Virginia—WM. F. RITCHIE.  
Connecticut—O. S. SEYMOUR.  
Delaware—GEORGE READ RIDDLE.  
New Jersey—ISAAC WILDRICK.  
Vermont—THOMAS BARTLETT, JR.  
Illinois—WM. A. RICHARDSON.  
Wisconsin—C. E. FARMER.  
North Carolina—ROBERT STANTON.  
Michigan—CHAS. E. STUART.  
Indiana—G. HATHAWAY.  
New Hampshire—CHAS. H. PRASLEE.  
Kentucky—R. H. STANTON.  
Missouri—R. W. JOHNSON.  
Maine—CHARLES ANDREWS.  
Alabama—W. B. W. COBB.  
Rhode Island—B. B. THURSTON.  
Pennsylvania—JOHN W. FORNEY.  
Florida—N. P. BENIS.

It also appeared that there were two vacancies by death of the members from Texas and Iowa, and that no members or substitutes appeared for Georgia and Mississippi. California had no member, not having been a State in 1848. For these States, the committee reported:

Texas—V. E. HOWARD.  
Iowa—G. W. JONES.  
Georgia—JOSEPH W. JACKSON.  
Mississippi—C. E. FARMER.  
California—E. C. MARSHALL.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut it was voted that the action of the sub-committee be ratified by this meeting, and that the substitutes by said committee reported be considered members of the Democratic National Committee, and that the vacancies be filled in conformity to their report.

After taking up an informal vote as to the time and place of holding the National Convention the Committee adjourned.

[NOTE. The appointment of Mr. Freeman, of Mississippi, was made to supply the vacancy from that State, which was supposed to exist so far as the committee were advised. After the final adjournment, the chairman received notification of the appointment in writing, in pursuance of his power of substitution, by Mr. Duncan, the member for Mississippi, of the Hon. John J. McRae, of the United States Senate, as his substitute, which appointment had not reached Washington seasonably for Mr. McRae to take his seat with the committee. Mr. Duncan was at New Orleans when he received the circular that had been directed to his residence at Greenville.]

JANUARY 1, 1852.

The committee met at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning—Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, being present, and taking the chair. William F. Ritchie, Esq., of Virginia, first secretary of the committee, also appeared—Hon. J. S. Barbour having been previously appointed to act for him in his absence. The members of the committee, except South Carolina, were represented in the committee, except South Carolina. The chairman announced the receipt that morning of a letter from Gen. James M. Commander, the member of the committee for South Carolina, regretting that he should be unable to attend the meeting of the National Committee, and authorizing the chairman to vote for the second Monday in June as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for the assembling of the convention, with the hope that the deliberations of the committee might be harmonious. This completed the representation from all the States.

Mr. Croswell, of New York, having been obliged

to leave the city for his home, Hon. David L. Seymour was authorized to cast his vote.

Hon. Mr. Johnson was also empowered by Mr. Howard, of Texas, who was absent on account of sickness, to vote for him.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this committee recommend Baltimore as the place, and the day of — as the time, for holding the National Democratic Convention."

The question being taken on filling the blanks, all the States but Texas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and South Carolina, when called, named Tuesday, the first day of June; and, before the vote was declared, it was made unanimous.

Mr. Hathaway, of Indiana, moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Cincinnati; which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The chairman submitted to the committee the form of notice to the democratic party of the recommendation of the National Convention; which was adopted; and it was ordered that the same be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the democratic newspapers of the Union.

The committee then adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT, Chairman.

WM. F. RITCHIE, Secretary.

R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, January 3. The steamer Franklin, which left Cowes at four o'clock on the evening of the 23d ultimo, arrived this afternoon, bringing fifty passengers.

France continued tranquil. The voting in Paris was continued till eight o'clock on Saturday night, and upwards of 300,000 votes had been taken. The weather was favorable, and the voting was conducted with the greatest quiet.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th, amounted to 5,000 bales, at steady and unchanged rates. There were taken, on speculation 500 bales American and 500 bales of Sarat. The market closed firmer.

The prices of breadstuffs showed no quotable change.

Sound Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 4—3 p. m. Addresses of adhesion to the President of France have been received from a hundred and fifteen places, and from thirty-eight departments.

The voting in the departments was progressing earnestly and peacefully, and no doubt was entertained of the election of Napoleon by an immense majority.